

During the rainy season it was possible to catch pure rainwater for drinking. At that time the city water was bad. The water system consisted of a pumping-station at Santolan, on the San Mateo or Maraquina River, some 10 miles east of the city, and an underground reservoir, known as the Deposito, about midway. This reservoir, was made by tunneling out. This reserveir was made by tunneling out chambers in the rock beneath the level of the ground, and cost a very large sum of money. During the rainy season there was more or less contamination of the water by drainage from the surface of the ground, but in the dry season this did not occur, and the hydrant water at that time was comparatively good. There existed in many places, especially the churches, convents and large private residences, wells of good water, either built over pure springs or made to catch rainwater from proper roofs and filter it through a wall of porous stone. At first we had recourse to these, but soon orders were issued to use nothing but boiled water. I got two large-wine barrels and made a good charcoal and sand filter in one of them, the filtered water running into the second for a reservoir, from which it was drawn by a faucet. From the company fund I pur-chased ice and kept it in the barrel of filtered water, which was first boiled before

going into the filter.

Men caught drinking hydrant water were punished for disobedience of orders. and yet they persisted in doing it, because it tasted a little better than the boiled, filtered and iced water. It was impossible to make some of them believe there was any sense in being particular about the water they drank.

As an illustration, I had a man who served for a time as second cook until he went to the hospital with malarial fever. I then learned that it had been his habit always to drink from the hydrant near the kitchen instead of the boiled and fil-tered water. When I visited him in the hospital I took occasion to let him know that I had learned of his drinking of "Yes, I always drink the hydrant water."
It rever hurt me none." I asked him what he thought had made him sick, and he said It was whisky. Yet that man was burning up with malaria, and was still uncon-

THE DEADLY DRINKS AND TOO MUCH FOOD

Filipino street vendors and keepers of Ittle shops all sold soda water, a cheap earbon-charged and sweetened concoction made with water from the hydrants or dipped up from the horribly dirty river. The drinking of this was interdicted also, but could not be prevented, the men, with few exceptions, taking no heed of the reasons for the interdiction when out of quarters and beyond the observation of their officers. A majority of them are and drank anything that pleased their palate, from half-ripe manyoes to the vile vino, or sugar pleahol, with utter disregard of or sugar picolol, with utter disregard of consequences. The officers maintained proper sanitary conditions in quarters, provided everything for health and regula-tions to promote it, which they inforced, but they could not follow the men while

off duty and keep them out of trouble.

Another cause of sickness was overenting. This may sound funny to those who in some manner absorbed the impression that the soldiers were half-starved all the time, but it is none the less the fact. The men ate as heartily of the solid food of

should not be the same. The men were issued too much ment and not enough fruit and vegetables. The very best thing of all that should have been given them freely, prunes, was issued but occasionally small quantities. Vegetables, except potatoes, beans, and canned toma-toes, were seldom seen. The company fund was used to supply variety in this respect as much as possible, but the supply from native sources was limited and

Rice should at once have been made an important part of the ration, and when we got into the field where we could forage for it we did so make it, but it was months before an authorization could be had from Washington to increase by a little the quantity of that necessary food. Three hearty meals a day, with an undue proportion of meat, and with only the exercise of guard duty about once in four days and an hour's drill each of the other three, aided and emphasized by overindulgence in native fruits and other entables and drinkables not hygienic, was the chief cause of the great majority of cases of bowel trouble, from which many died and many others were sent home more or less chronic as to this trouble. The difference between the well men and the men who became sick, especially from bowel trou-bles and fevers, was chiefly the difference in their personal habits and care of them-

They all lived in the same climate under the same conditions. Those who took care of themselves and restrained their appetites and drank pure water and lct whisky alone for the most part were not sick.

Those who did not, show up prominently on the sick report. There were exceptions to the ruie, as to all others, but in the main this is a statement of fact.

I ascribe my own immunity from sickness of any kind, from any ill effects from the long marches under a blazing sun, from all the hardships I endured in common with the company, from which I had

mon with the company, from which I had not a single day's respite while on campaign, entirely to moderation in eating and drinking and general observance of the hygienic rules laid down for the observ-ance of all. I may not have had as much fun eating things as did some of the others, but as a consequence I never lay on a hospital cot and had more time to devote to the business and duties which the Government expected me to perform.

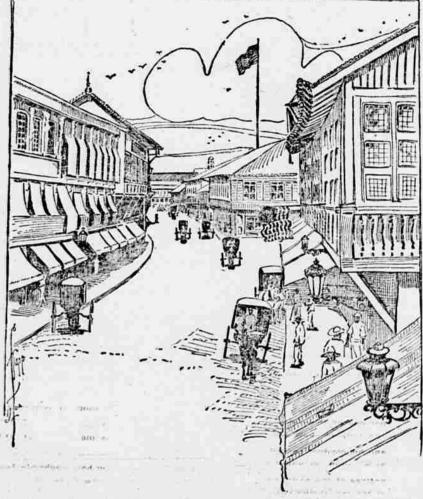
One of the worst cases of over-indul-gence in my company was that of a man bout 25 years old, over six feet high, and weighing about 200 pounds. I received one day from his mother a letter expressing deep solicitude for this hapless youth, and begging me to look out for him, a letter similar to others received by myself and other officers. I had, and still have, a deep appreciation of the distress of mind of the mothers and wives and children of the soldiers who had gone to that far and mysterious land, peopled with strange terrors to those anxious ones left at home. I had a wife and daughter of my own worrying about me, and what might happen to me by sickness or the bullets of the enemy. To all such letters I always wrote a reassuring reply, as I did to this one, but in this instance I felt that Solomon with his rod was the special care this lusty six-footer needed. It is hard for mothers to realize that their sons have grown up and have assumed all the re-sponsibilities and duties of men and must rely upon themselves, but others know it, and feel constrained to treat those sons on the basis of their actual status, and not that of the helpless infancy of maternal imaginings. Therefore, when this letter came, and at the same time this stalwart man was lying as his case.

By CAPT. HARRY L. WELLS, 2d Ore., U. S. V. Copyright, 1902, by the publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

got the better of him a little later, and he had to go to the hospital, where I visited him to see that he was receiving attention, and had him looked after, so far as deli-cacies were concerned, the same as other

below standard. Yet such a state of things is entirely unnecessary and in no way an outgrowth of the Volunteer officer considering his men as individuals and treating them as such. Given a Volunteer officer who has learned to appreciate the onicer who has learned to appreciate the value and necessity of discipline and the fact that it cannot be maintained on a basis of comradeship in the intimate sense between officers and men, I firmly believe a more efficient working and fighting machine can be created on the individual sysem of the Volunteers than on the machine system of the Regulars. THE CANTEEN IN MANILA.

Intimately associated with the matter of health in the army in Manila, as well as its discipline, was the canteen. My observations of that much-discussed and much-abused institution were chiefly confined to our own regiment, where I served as Canteen Officer, and in consequence had experience from the inside as to its workings that Cavita the Pagingoria. It was not only the charges of the charges of the worker.



VIEW OF THE ESCOLTA-MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF MANILA.

dering all his final pay and allowances in riotous living in San Francisco. Upon all other applications for discharge of well more at home, notwithstanding the climate and conditions required a much different diet and moderation in eating. That this was largely the fault of the Commissary Department must be admitted.

It was the duty of that department to the that the ration issued was suited to the needs of the army. Even a scanner of consolidated reports ought to know that the ration in the Klondike and Manila should not be the same. The men were not please anxious parents may be as-sumed, but that it was strict justice as be-tween the various men of the company and between them and the Government

THE REGULAR AND THE VOLUNTEER

One day, while looking after the wel-fare of a sick man at the main hospital, the Surgeon in charge of the ward said: "I am glad to see you here so often. It does the men good to have their officers visit them and take an interest in them I have been here three months, and in all that time I have never seen a Regular officer here inquiring about his men in the

ospital."
This remark expressed an essential difference between the Regular and the Vol-unteer service. The Regular looks after his company well, so far as seeing that the rations are drawn and properly cooked and that proper sanitary measures are in-forced. He strives to preserve the health of his men, in a strictly impersonal way, but when a man becomes sick, and is taken in charge by the Medical Depart-ment, he washes his hands of him. He is then no longer responsible for that man in any particular. If he recovers, and is returned to duty, he picks him up again as before, and if he dies he makes out his final statement and forwards it to Washngton, and that ends the matter.

In other words, the man as an indi-ridual does not exist, and his individuality gets scant recognition in the Regular ser vice. This is not the attitude of the Vol unteer officer towards the men under his command. He takes an interest in their welfare as individuals. He does all the Regular does with reference to inforcing and providing sanitary conditions-after he learns how, of course, for most Volun teer officers have this important duty yet to learn when they enter the service. He ilso looks after the health of the men as individuals, inquires into their cases when sick, and endeavors to see that they receive proper attention, and even keeps track of them in the hospital. He feels sense of responsibility for these men as individuals as well as mere soldiers whom the Government has placed in his charge with certain definite instructions as to their management. This grows very largely out of the fact that the Volunteer officer has come in contact with the par-ents and friends of the soldiers, and feels that they are in a measure holding him responsible for their welfare. It also arise rom the fact that the Volunteer officer is just from the great world where indi viduality exists, and has not been ground and powdered to machine-made regularity. The Regular officer receives a recruit he knows not whence, and when his term has expired will discharge him to go he knows his orders by discharge, death, being sent to the hospital, or detailed for special duty by orders. I do not mean to say that all Volunteer officers take an individual inter-est in the welfare of their men, and that all Regular officers do not, for there are

the company who failed to pay back such place for the men, and they spent money loaned him by the officers, squandering all his final pay and allowances in course—in the saloons down town.

cold it had also become flat and unfit to drink. This beer cost 40 cents Mexican a pint bottle, or 80 cents a quart bottle, and tude was allowed and too much of the pint bottle, or 80 cents a quart bottle, and was a cheap, dark, heavy brew of a local brewery, known as the San Miguel. It was a common loke in the Oregon regi-ment the next Summer, when the famous Lawton's Scouts, a body of only 25 men.

rushed Gen. Pilar, with over 1,000 men, out of the town of San Miguel before the supporting battalion could come up, that they did it under the impression that this was the place where the brewery was Not content with this stuff, the men also drank whisky, and worse than all, they drank anisado, commonly called "vino," or "bino." This is a native drink made of alcohol manufactured from sugar and flavored with anise. The natives did not become intoxicated upon it, for they only took about a spoonful at a time, and not at frequent intervals, but the Ameri-

cans, with their usual liberality, ignored the native custom and drank a good whis-ky glass full at a time, and followed one drink with another too closely. The re-sult was a howling, fighting drunk in short order, followed by "tremens" in many More than once the Surgeon or Hospital

Steward was called up at night to admin-ister a quieting draft to some raving man in the guardhouse who was fighting snakes

One night the barracks were nearly se on fire by one of these "bino" drunks, who had taken off all his clothing, piled it in the middle of the floor, set fire to it and was engaged in pitching into the flames the little devils that were bothering him One night one of my own men was brought home by his comrades, having been found by them raving near quarters and severely scalded with hot water. I learned that while raving with this "bino" he had gone up into a house and had been driven out by the woman there whom he had attacked, her weapon of defense being a

dipper of hot water.

There were over 400 places in Manila where this "bino" was kept, every little Filipino joint where eigars, fruit, etc., were sold also having a bottle or two of this poison. Soon orders were issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office forbidding the sale of this concoction to soldiers and this being ineffective, other orders were issued forbidding it even to be kept in stock and providing for the forfeitur of the license of every place where "bino" was found in stock. Street patrols were instructed to keep a sharp lookout for violations of this order, and the Officer of the Day and Officer of the Guard made many

visits of inspection to places suspected of disobeying the order. For a time "bino drunks" were as comexpired will discharge him to go he knows not whither. Between these two times he is but an integral of his company, to be cared for in a regular way as such and to be let go when transferred from under his orders by discharge, death, being sent to the hospital, or detailed for special duty the knowing customer who was safe to deal with. In the same way a little red coloring matter made wine of it. joint keepers lost their licenses when this trick was discovered, but I have no doubt

all Regular officers do not, for there are exceptions in both cases, but that this is the general status of the matter as observed by me in a common and joint service of the two classes of the army in the Philippines for more than a year.

Volunteer officers are often criticized for being too "chummy" with their men, and a very just criticism it is in many cases. I renember one night in Manila meeting at Volunteer Gaptain out on a regular good stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila meeting agood stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila meeting agood stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila meeting agood stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila meeting agood stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila meeting agood stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila meeting paign agood stiff drink of anisado to be had for a very just criticism in Manila was clos that it was practiced continually and is to this paign agont. There were also unlicensed places where the initiated could procure this drink, and probably still can do so, as I see from the reports that "bino" drinking is still spoken of as one of the great evils of the army in Manila.

lender compared with some of these com-pany usurers. Other men hard up for a little money sold portions of their uniform to comrades for a song, drawing them in their own name and having them charged up to their clothing account. In this way their clothing account was overdrawn and the final settlement came out of their pay. while the thrifty men who got clothing for about quarter price in this way had a

workings. At Cavite the Regimental Commissary opened a little club for the accommodation of the officers only a few days before we captured Manila, and this circumstances, but many who before had he re-established in a little room at head quarters after we occupied the Cuartel de him to see that he was receiving attention, and had him looked after, so far as delicacies were concerned, the same as other sick of the company, by the man specially detailed for that purpose, who was generally a convalescent not yet able to perform full duty. When his application for a discharge was referred to me from Washington through the channel, a process requiring several months in consummation. I indorsed it unfavorably, saying that he had as average good health as any man in the company, and I could see no reason for recommending his discharge. That he was personally entitled to no special consideration he demonstrated when he was mustered out, by being the only man in except beer, Shasta ginger ale, soda water of several flavors, claret wine, cigars, cigarets and tobacco. The principle of selling as near cost as possible was adopted for the purpose of saving the money of war. Dismissal of officers for drinking, the men. Beer that sold down town for 40 and 80 cents a bottle was sold here for 30 and 65 cents, equivalent to half that sum in gold, all accounts being kept in Mexican or "dungaree" silver.

Even on this basis there was some profit, and the earnings were divided between the companies on the basis of their

strength, going into the various company funds, from which luxuries and things not in the army ration were purchased for the

No whisky was sold whatever, the army regulations for management of canteens being strictly followed in this particular. Before opening the establishment I went to headquarters at the Ayuntamiento and procured a copy of the general order is-sued by the Adjutant-General of the Army covering the subject in 1895, and the canteen was conducted strictly under its provisions, not only as to its local management, but as to the system of keeping accounts and making reports. The canteen was not kept open on Sunday. There was no place for the men to sit down and hang around the place to leave, and to en-force order, decorum and the use of proper language at all times. The only times when there was any departure whatever from proper conduct at the canteen was when men who had been drinking down town went there and misbehaved, generally because they were refused a drink beause of their condition.

One such person served three months in Bilibid Prison on court-martial sentence for cursing the Colonel and sending a vile and insulting message to him, simply be-

as this, I am aware. Some of them sold whisky, which was in violation of the regulations, but I ascribed this violation to ignorance of the regulations rather than to intent, because it was difficult for me to find the copy of the regulations, and I do not believe all the canteen officers had one, nor do I believe they kept the accounts and made the reports called for nor forwarded the books to the Adjutant-General when mustered out, as provided by the regulations. I blame the general officers in command, all of them Regulars, for this slackness and irregularity. It was business to see that the canteens, as spirit of letting the volunteers do as they pleased in such matters prevailed, on the theory that they were in the service for a few months only.

The effects of the canteen upon the dis-

The effects of the canteen upon the discipline and health of the men were soon apparent. There was a falling off of more than one-half in the number of guardhouse cases for men intoxicated. Of course, the chronic drunks, the regular "guardhouse squad," were not satisfied with the restrictions of the canteen, and continued to get drunk down town whencontinued to get drunk down town whenever they had an opportunity, but the ma-jority of the men went to the canteen because it was cheaper than the saloons, and as they were not permitted to drink more than twice they never got drunk. The practical effect was that a man wishing a drink of cool beer or soda water went to the canteen for it, and having satisfied his thirst, went back to his quarters to read or sleep during the heat of the day. If, or sleep during the neat of the day. 11, instead, he had gone down town, he would have drank considerably more, spent much more money, and possibly have become intoxicated and ended his day in the guard-

Even the Chaplain of the regiment, who at first was much opposed to the idea of a anteen, became converted to it as a pracical temperance institution as managed in he Oregon regiment, and himself accepted a detail as one of the board of man agers for the purpose of helping to keep it at a high standard.

Other canteens, conducted, as I have said, loosely and not according to the regulations, may not, and probably did not, show these results, but that was the fault of the management, and not of the institution itself. A canteen conducted strict y in accord with the letter and the spirit be well satisfied that a rigorous man of steady here and high courage is at the head of the Nation, discipline and health in the army. Much of the complaints and criticisms of the army canteen are just, but only so because hey were not managed as contemplated in he orders establishing them.

Reports made by the Sergeant in charge, s prescribed by the regulations, showed that only about two-thirds of the met patronized the canteen at all, and that about one-half of these drank only soda water, lemonade or Shasta ginger ale, thus water, remonade or snasta ginger ale, thus leaving less than half the regiment to be numbered among the beer drinkers. I believe this to be a much higher temperance standard than that of any other regiment in the Dillication in the Philippines, either Volunteer or Regular, and it shows the splendid dass of men composing the Oregon regiment. Those who have always looked upon Ore-gon as an unshaved portion of the "Wild and Woolly West" may be astonished at these figures, but there was probably not a regiment in the service. East or West, that had a higher proportion of enlisted men of education, refinement and high moral character than the one from Oregon which the control of the con gon, which made such a record for gallant deeds and hard service in the Philippines. When the regiment left its barracks in March and went into the field for a campaign against the Filipinos, the canteer

was closed, and circumstances were such that it was never practicable to open it again. During the campaign the health of the regiment was on the whole better than when in barracks, due to the fact that the men were better contented, hav-ing something to do, were cut off from the indulgences of the town, that had so much

Some of them borrowed from thrifty comrades and paid as high as 100 per cent. a month. I have known several cases where men paid a dollar for the use of another dollar for less than a month. Shylock was a generous and liberal money is punished, but the punishment prescribed for drunkenness in itself. If a soldier or officer is "drunk on duty," then he is liable to court-martial, or if while off duty he becomes drunk and misbehaves himself, he lock was a generous and liberal money is punished, but the punishment is for the large ending and not for the fact of having. bad conduct, and not for the fact of having been drinking.

With a small Regular army in a coun-With a small Regular army in a country of the size of the United States, it is entirely feasible to stop drinking. If all officers found guilty of violating regulations which might be adopted against drinking were dismissed from the service, it would not take long to make the army a total-abstinence institution, so far as the it would not take long to make the army a total-abstinence institution, so far as the officers are concerned, and that is the most important part, since soldiers who see their officers under the influence of liquor are not likely to be much impressed with temperance sermons. As for the men, the same penalty would not be practicable, for if it were every man wishing to get out of the service would simply get drunk in order to be discharged, provided he were willing to get a "bob-tail," as a dishonorable discharge is called. That a large number would be willing to do this is shown by the fact that the number of desertions seldom falls below 10 per cent, and often runs much higher, per annum. and often runs much higher, per annum. Figuring a man's enlistment at three years, this would mean 30 per cent., or nearly a third of the enlisted strength of

the army. Care in recruiting is the essential thing keeping up the standard of the army. Of late years there has been much improvement in this respect, chronic drunks not being enlisted, but the necessity for having men quickly for service in the Philippines led to a relaxing of the standard, with the result that the army sent to the Philippines to take the place of the Volunteers was below the standard in this respect maintained by the Regular Army Beer that sold down town for care in recruiting men and punishcents a bottle was sold here for cents, equivalent to half that told, all accounts being kept in or "dungaree" silver. that has been assumed in the army the canteen is the best institution yet invested as a mitigation of the evils of intemper-

The canteen question is generally in volved in its discussion with the social evil and the saloons, and some of the ab-surd stories that have been sent home from Manila with regard to these things have served to prejudice the minds of those who do not understand the subject and to make them think the canteen is an outgrowth or an associate of these things. instead of being in its effects antagonistic to them.

I have said that when the army entered Manila there were some 400 licensed drinking places, but most of them were counts and making reports. The canteen was not kept open on Sunday. There was no place for the men to sit down and make a carousing place of it. No encouragement was given to men to make it a social club, and thus drink more than was necessary. On the contrary, the Sergent in charge was instructed to refuse. geant in charge was instructed to refuse more than two drinks to one individual, to compel any who showed a disposition to hang around the place to leave, and to enforce order, decorum and the use of proper little noise from such places, made by the drinkers singing and laughing, but I never knew them to become disorderly or to become intoxicated to the point of offensive

As for the Filipinos drunkenness was not one of their vices. I never saw but one Filipino under the influence of liquor, one Filipino under the influence of liquor, some state person served three montas in person served three montas in some person served three montas in some person served three montas in some person served in the case of the cante and sending a vile and his conduct apologized for. This was at a "baile" or dance given by some officers and attended by the Mestizo class of natives of the social set. Quite a number of the Americans felt the influence of the wine and other drinks provided with prodiging a ments had canteens not conducted so ments had canteens not conducted so gal liberality, but only one Filipino, a man strictly in accordance with the regulations who spoke English and therefore came more in contact with the Americans and accepted their invitations to drink more

the city before the American saloon sprang up to meet the demand of American drinkers. A supply always comes to the de-mand whenever practicable. The Alham-

the American plan. Instead of "cervesa y ielo," beer was served cold from a refrigerator. The high prices were maintained, both for the drinks and the eat-

reached about 20 before we left, and I do not believe it ever has gone much higher, since there is little patronage for them outside the resident Americans, civil and military.

There has been a great reduction in the number of native "joints" where "bino" was sold, owing to the prohibition of the sale of that beverage, and hence a reduction in the number of saloon licenses sued. This is what is meant when it reported that the number of saloons has largely decreased under American rule. Real saloons on the American plan have increased, and intemperance has increased with them. Indeed, the Americans may be said to have introduced both saloons and intemperance, but the little drinking places have decreased. This is the history of the Anglo-Saxon wherever he goes He takes his drinking habits and his saoon with him.

It is folly to rail at the American for doing in Manila just what he does at home without restraint. When the Amer-icans cease to be drinkers and patronizers of the saloon at home, it will be time enough to expect him to cease when that home is established in a new land. It is inconsistent and absurd to blame the military and civil authorities for permitting to exist in Manila exactly the same condi-tions and customs that obtain in every city in the United States. (To be continued.)

Social Precedence. The Philadelphia Times tells of the

"break" made by a tot of the family who was one of a party of little girls at a recent strawberry festival in the vicinity of her home. She had been valiantly boasting of the manifold advantages of belonging to her family, and had managed to hold her own against the vainglorious the last Winter, and finally brought up at parental dignity. The minister's little girl boasted: "Every package that comes for my pa is marked 'D. D.!." "An' every package that comes for my pa is marker 'M. D.!'" retorted the daughter of a physician of the neighborhood. Then came a fine snort of contempt from the heroine of this anecdote. "Huh!" she ex-claimed. "Every package that comes to our house is marked 'C. O. D.!" There,

"Billingsley has taught his dog to sing."
"Does he sing well?"
"He sings as well as Billingsley could teach him." "I never heard Billingsley. Is he a good singer?"
"Well, the dog has been shot at seven

SIGN POSTS IN THE WOODS.

Nature's Marks on Trees and Shrubs of the Signs of the Compass. There are a few basic rules of wood craft which any man of intelligence can learn. If he knows them and knows the points of the compass when he leaves

camp in the morning he cannot well get lost in the thickest woods. bra, the only regular beer garden that I know of when we entered the city, was soon purchased by some Americans and converted into a saloon and lunch place on the American plan. Instead of "cervesa y ielo," beer was served cold from a refrigerator. The high prices were maintenance of the thickest woods. It is true that men do not get lost when stream up or down, but the trouble is that they do not always stick to the stream. They endeavor to cut across bends or go out among the trees, become the wildered, get turned around and so let bewildered, get turned around and so let

themselves in for a hard time.

Of a clear day, if the woods are not too thick the sun will tell the wanderer which is east and west, but when thick clouds come there is no sun to act as guide. The first thing for any city man to do when he finds that he is lost is to lean his rod against a tree, stand still

His thinking will not do any good beyond calming him and pulling him to-gether, but that is much. He will then remember whether he started north, south, east or west when he left camp, and what was his general course up to the time that he became confused. Any grown tree of any species which Any grown tree of any species which stands in an opening where the sun can get to it will tell him the points of the compass infallibly. The rougher bark and larger limbs will be on the south side;

the leaves on that side will be dryer and rougher to the touch; if there is any moss about the roots it will be on the north side. The bark will be lighter in color on the most side. the south side. If the tree is an evergreen any gum which has oozed from a wound or knothole on the south side will be hard and of an amber color; on the north side this

gum will be softer, dust will be caught in it and it will be of a dirty gray. In Fall or Winter insects in crevices, or under the bark, will be on the south side; air plants attach themselves to the north side; spiders build on the south side. Cedars bend their tips to the south.

A sawed or cut stump of a matured tree gives the compass points as the concentric rings of the wood are thicker on the south side; the heart of the stump is nearer to the south side. Stones are always bare on the south side, and if they have any moss it will be on the north. On the sunny side at best

only a thin covering of harsh, dry moss will be found. On the south side of a hill the ground

is noisier underfoot. Ferns, mosses and late flowers grow on the north side. Nearly every wild flower turns its face the south. Where there are no trees, but only

bushes, the same signs hold; for a bush three feet high will show the effects of sun and light as plainly as an oak 500 years old.

men who go to the woods two only will have compasses. The New York Congressman's Retort.

It is said that the law Amos J. Cum-mings, at the time President Harrison occupied the White House, went there one morning to see him. Maj. Halford, after the New York member had been waiting an hour, went over to him and said: "I am awful sorry, but you can't see

By this time Mr. Cummings was at a white heat for having been kept waiting so long, and when Maj. Halford had concluded, he dramatically exclaimed:
"Great Heavens! Is he as small as all

The Main Point. "She hasn't much of a figure, has she?"
"No, but her father has."

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